PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (EXCEPT SUNDAY,) On Pennsylvania avenue, near 41/2 st.,
At Ten Cents a Week, or TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

### T. C. CONNOLLY, Publisher.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will furnished regularly for ten cents per week, payable ekly. To mail subscribers, 25 a year; 22 50 for mouths; 31 25 for three months; 50 cents a mouth, paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and disconned when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Half square, (6 lines or less,) four insertions...\$1 00 1 square, 1 or 3 ins. \$1 00 1 do 2 months... 7 00 1 do 1 week... 1 75 1 do 3 months... 10 00 1 do 2 weeks... 2 75 1 do 6 months... 15 00 1 square, 1 month... 4 00 | I do 1 year... 30 00

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Poot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best
quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stone, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed
at the shortest notice.

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ride. jy 31—6m those used in the private academies and instit in the District of Columbia and adjacent country. For sale, at New York prices, by TAYLOR & MAURY,

TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers and

A Stationers, Pennsylvania avenue, near 9th street, have constantly on hand a full assortment of BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, PENS, INK, and PAPER, of every variety, for sale at New York prices. PAPER, of every variety, for sale as a constant of every variety.

Piscopal Prayer-books.

Catholic Prayer-books.

Methodist Hymn-books
Unitarian Hymn-books.

Presbyterian Hymn-books.

Baptist Hymn-books. In every variety.

For sale at the published price, by

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Proceedings, near 9th street.

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MERICAN Temperance Spelling B Deacon Glies's Distillery. Deacon Glies's District.

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20 COPTES Family Bibles just received-bound and beautifully illustrated. A. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

A Newspaper Published Daily and Weekly at Washington City.

North against the South.

true end of government is to protect persons and rights and property of the South. religious, and political, of that section. The purpose of the Northern organization is to assail the rights and interests of the South : the purpose of the Southern organization should be to quested to act as agents. protect the interests thus assailed.

Late events prove that the North are so deeply nterested in preserving their present political and commercial relations to the South, that a powerful, influential, and controlling party can be rallied in that section, who will unite with the South

It is alleged by their advocates that the late in defence of their rights, if the South will itself measures, called a Compromise, should be a satis- become united, and, when united, act in concert factory and final adjustment of the slavery ques- with that Northern party who give the strongest tion. They cannot become so otherwise than by and most reliable guaranties to the South. Can uniting and consolidating the South in support this be done? We believe it can. To aid in doing of their rights, and by harmonizing the conflict- it, the "American Telegraph" will take an active ing sectional interests which have arrayed the part in the next Presidential election. It will urge the South to unite upon the republican basis The result of the late elections proves that the of '98, and to send, in good faith, a full and able South are attached to the Union, and wish to representation to the Baltimore Convention, unnarmonize with the North. To reconcile con- der a belief that the Democracy of the North flicting opinions, and secure concert and una- will unite with them in the nomination of candinimity, there must be mutual confidence and dates entitled to their confidence and support; good-will. This is impossible, unless the sections and who, if elected, will exert the power and indeal fairly and justly towards each other. The fluence of the federal government to protect the

property. In the South slaves are property, and That the people may act understandingly, we the South demand the peaceable and quiet pos- invite a full and candid investigation of the merits session of such property. Their right to hold and qualifications of those who may be presented slaves as property is denied by the Abolitionists as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the North, who, that they may more efficiently dency. As the nominations, if properly made, control public opinion in that section, have or- will receive the support of the republican party, ganized themselves into religious and political this examination of the merits of candidates combinations. They act through the press, the must be made before the meeting of the convenpulpit, and the ballot-box. Such an organization tion; and that the "Telegraph" may give more in one section makes it indispensable that there efficient aid in that discussion, we propose to should be a counter organization in the other; issue a weekly super-royal sheet, in quarto, at because, if not resisted by such counter organiza- the reduced price of one dollar per annum. This tion, the inevitable consequence would be that weekly paper will become a valuable book of refthe Northern organization would absorb and erence, containing the facts and arguments recontrol the entire public sentiment, social, moral, lating to the Presidential election, and much other political and general intelligence, with a carefullyprepared index.

Postmasters and republican committees are re-

Daily, on a super-royal sheet, at five dollars per annum. Weekly, " one dollar " " Letters should be addressed to

T. C. CONNOLLY, Publisher.

## Railroad Convention.

the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the cured to the United States. committee of the meeting held in this city on the or some one else to represent them.

### [Circular.] WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.

Sin: By the enclosed proceedings of a meetng held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an djourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting: for the opinious expressed the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government-some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the onstruction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the aws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge. It is objected that old routes may be super-

eded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the

contracts will be made by a board appointed for We would call the attention of the public that purpose, and that no contracts will be given generally, and especially of all persons imme- unless that board be fully satisfied that mail serdiately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to vice adequate to the payments will be amply se-

3d inst. We understand that the meeting ad- upon these and all other matters of detail, and journed until the first Tuesday in March, that the respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statisgreat convention to be held at New Orleans on tics as will enable us to submit to the convention the first Monday in January may act upon the and to Congress a statement showing the comproposed modification of the laws regulating mail parative increase or diminution, as the case may contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meet- be, of the mail service performed by your coming will be fully attended, and that Railroad pany—the past, and probable future increase of Companies who cannot conveniently send dele- the weight of mails carried over the route of gates will authorize their members of Congress your road. And in this connexion we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present

behalf of the committee,

porations— Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Albert

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Jaine, Robert H. Gallaher and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia,

ions:

FOR WELLS.

Digging and walling wells, including materials and ranging the dirt, per foot, lineal.

Cleaning out wells, each.
Sinking old wells deeper, per foot.

Taking out old walls, and putting in same, per foot. Cases of eight feet length, per foot. Cases of more than eight feet length, per foot.

Opening old wells, and covering same with new timber. FOR PUMPS.

SPLENDID Port-Folios, suitable for holiday presents, just opened by A. GRAY, Bookseller, dec 22—tr 7th st., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.

We desire to obtain the views of your company

tion of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads of in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In

## DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

vere chosen said committee.

Voted, that the meeting be adjourned. ALBERT SMITH, Secretary,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Washington,
December 31, 1851.

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received at this
office up to the lat day of February next, inclusive, for
making Pumps, Hydrants, Logs for conveying water, and
for sinking Wells, including all necessary materials and
workmanship, in digging, laying, fixing, and completing, in
the best manner, and for keeping the same in perfect repair
for constant use, for the term of two years, commencing on
the let day of April, 1852, agreeably to the following specifitions:

Covering new wells, including materials.

Paving new wells, including brick and pump

The Mayor reserves the privilege of dividing the city into two districts, and of giving the lowest competent bidder the choice of districts, and to the next lowest the other.

current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we

The committee venture to invite the co-opera-

Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the misls on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the

ing old wells, and covering same with old materials

FOR PUMPS.

Keeping the pumps in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., when it can be done without taking out the pump, each.

Taking out and putting in old pumps, each.

Making new joints in old logs.

New logs put in old pumps, each.

New boxes and spouts in old pumps, each.

New pumps, per foot.

Boxes and spouts for new pumps, each.

Copper chambers for pumps.

FOR HYDRANTS.

Keeping, the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leaks.

Keeping the hydrants in repair, viz: stopping all leaks, &c., all new valves and spouts, repairing the old ones, and repairing the old rons belonging to them, when it can be done without taking the hydrant out, each.

Taking out hydrants and putting in same, each.
New hydrants, per foot.
Spout stones for hydrants, each.
Painting pumps and hydrants, each.
Painting pumps and hydrants, each.
HON WORK.

Handles, axles, plates, bands and repairs, per lb.
Spout and lower box-irons for pumps, each.
New joints to old spears.
New spout and valve irons for hydrants.
WALTER LENOX, Mayor.

ADIES' Magnificent Papier-Mache Fancy Boxes, a beautiful Glass Fancy Boxes and small Toy Boxes; a assortment of each, for sale by Boxes and State Boxes and St

## PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH: AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LOUIS NAPOLEON AND FOREIGN POWERS

The Paris correspondent of the London

Times says:

Soon after the coup detat of the 2d, a communication was made in the name of the English Cabinet to this Government, in which while any irritating expression or comment appeared to be avoided, explanations were asked as to whether it was contemplated to com-pletely abandon the liberal and constitutional policy which had previously formed the bond of alliance between the two countries. The President of the Republic was reminded that England and France, connected as they had so long been by the similarity, so far as the difference of character of the two people permitted, of their respective institutions, were at the head of European civilization; that both still enjoyed, with the necessary modifications, the advantages of a representative government, freedom of the tribune, and liberty of the press; treedom of the tribune, and ilberty of the press; that a suspension or a cessation of such guar-antees for public liberty would necessarily im-ply an abandonment on the part of France of those political advantages, and would necessa-rily diminish, in a considerable degree, the sympathies entertained in England for a system like the present, so widely different from its own; that a coup d'etat which abrogated the Constitution, annihilated the Legislature, and destroyed the liberty of the press, was, and must be, distasteful to the people of England, so remarkable for its enthusiastic attachment to all these institutions; and the French Gov. ernment was earnestly called upon to give some explanations of its intentions, or of what purposed doing, so soon as the embarrassnent of the present situation had disappeared, or been materially diminished. The note of which I speak was at considerable length; and its tone was, I am assured, though not irritating, at all events decided and energetic. The answer is stated to be what perhaps might be guessed under the circumstances. It purported to repudiate all intention of abandoning a liberal policy; it spoke of the President as having no desire to establish a despotic authority; it alleged the difficulties of his situation: the dangers that had threatened not only France, but the European continent, from the rapid and fearful progress of Socialist ideas and it repeated the arguments already so often put forward in excuse of the act of the 2d inst. This answer, though I believe of equal length

with the original communication, was not considered as sufficiently satisfactory; there were not found in it assurances of a positive nature, sufficiently so to satisfy the parties to whom it was addressed. A second communication was made, less of an official than a personal kind, and in the name of one of the most prominent members of the English Cabinet-not the Foreign Minister, and I use the word non-official, because it was addressed, not to a member of the French Government, but to a personage who, nevertheless, is supposed to possess, and I believe does possess, no inconsiderable share of influence, owing to circumstances no way interesting to the public. This second communication was also replied to; but the answer, entering as it did into still greater detail, and repeating with more force the arguments made use of in the first, did not produce any greater satisfaction. It had been arged, on the part of the noble lord referred to, that it was absolutely necessary to give explanations of a more precise kind; that pub-lic opinion in England required them; that the momentous events which had just taken place n France would, no doubt, be commented on in the English Parliament, as they had been in have some data-some assurances-something positive, in fact-to present to Parliament when, as would certainly be the case, explana tions were demanded, and that it were scarce ly necessary to say these explanations ought to be of a satisfactory kind. In addition to the reply to this second note, it was decided that a person should be sent to London to confer diectly with Lord Palmerston, and give explanations, which, it was hoped, would prove satsfactory. The party in question, however, is aid to have declined the mission, on the ground of not being able to give positive assurances or an explanation of the intentions of the Government, of that precise nature which it was evidently the desire of the English Cabinet to Such, I am led to believe, is the sitution of affairs up to a very recent date.

With reference to the Continental Powers, am assured, on the same authority, that what has lately occurred has not disposed those Powers to regard the act of the President as one that ought necessarily to induce them to give him any more sympathy or support than they have hitherto done. While admitting that (to use their own terms) the President has succeeded in restraining and crippling the power of the "enemies of order," in all continental countries, they still regard that act uite as conducive to his own interests as to heirs. The suppression of the revolutionary party ought not (they are said to allege) to change their views with reference to a Power that had its origin in a popular movement. They admit that, as France is the hotbed of revolution, any blow aimed at it there must necessarily produce a corresponding effect elsewhere: but even that advantage does not, and cannot, induce them to consider the power of the President, or any power similar to it, otherwise than as provisional, or as a stop-gap; but by no means such as would induce them to regard it in the light of a legitimate and permanent authority; and that, in fact, a ruler whose sway might be stopped by the merest accident, to say no worse, is not quite that on whom reliance could be placed as on one of a legitimate kind. They admit the services ren-dered to what is considered by the Powers in question the cause of order, and their relations with France will otherwise continue the same as heretofore; but on questions of European policy, the provisional nature of the present system cannot be forgotten. Such, I am assured, is the present position of the President with these Powers.

Cosmus, Duke of Florence, had a desperate tion. saying against perfidious or neglecting friends, those wrongs were unpardonable. "You shall read," says he, "that we are commanded to forgive our enemies, but you never read that we are commanded to forgive our friends.

vill not be sailed. WHITTLING .- General Houston has presented Grace Greenwood with a bow and two arrows,

which he cut out of a shingle.

WASHINGTON CITY LIBRARY

The want of a well-selected and ample library, accessible to the great body of our in-telligent citizens, is most deeply felt; and that measures have not long since been adopted to found and endow such a library, has caused to many thoughtful minds surprise and regret. Some of our best and most public-spirited citizens, many years ago, impressed with the importance of a public library, associated with the view of commencing the work of obtaining the view of commencing the work of obtaining books, and the present small but valuable collection called the Washington City Library is the result. The directors of this library have proceeded with little encouragement, but have been able, by much careful management of their small means, to purchase the building on Eleventh street, opposite Carusi's Saloon, and occasionally to add a few volumes to their coloccasionally to add a few volumes to their col-lection. Little has been accomplished, com-pared to the extent of plan which all who re-gard the character of this city and the intel-lectual necessities of our people must desire to see fully adopted and promptly executed. Neither the Library of Congress (alas, that so many of its valuable works are destroyed) nor that of the Smithsonian Institution can in any that of the Smithsonian Institution can in any considerable degree meet the wants and wishes of our citizens, since the liberty of taking books from these libraries is exceedingly restricted, and the advantage of examining such books in the quiet of home is by far the greatest which is secured to those who enjoy rights in connection with library associations iterary men may, we know, derive great benefit from such opportunities of access to rare books and manuscripts as are granted in the Library of Congress, and still more in the British Museum, and which we presume will be afforded in the Smithsonian Institution. But the families of this city need a large and select library, from which, on certain conditions, they may take, for a reasonable time, the best works on all the various branches of letters and science, and which should command all important books as they come forth from the press, and where may be read at all proper hours the most valuable reviews, domestic and foreign, and other periodical journals.

We trust that our citizens will make an earnest and immediate movement for this great object. Let the city of Washington remain no longer without a select and valuable library. Let the directors of the present library invite their fellow-citizens of every name to come forward and make their institution what its founders intended it should be, and what the people of this city will rejoice to behold-what they will forever acknowledge as their treasure and their pride. If it be true that this city is not, considering the extent of its population, behind any other, in manners, science, and general intelligence, if we have residing amongst us many who are eminent in letters and philosophy, let us establish, without hesitation or delay, a library worthy of its great name, and of the metropolis of this Union.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- From the Pacific of the 28th of November last, published at San Francisco, we learn that the Rev. Tyler Thatcher, during his voyoge to his adopted State, California, discovered a simple method and merchants in the project of connecting that of determining the latitude and longitude, by means of a single observation of any heavenly body, either on the meridian or at any angle with the meridian, at any hour of the day or night; and a method entirely independent of the chronometer. The editor of the Pacific been furnished, it appears that the Newfoundland states that Mr. Thatcher has explained the government are disposed to extend large pecuthe English Parliament, as they had been in the press of the same country, and that it would be not merely satisfactory, but absolute demonstration of its correctness. He employs would seem to be of vital importance to that lutely indispensable, for the British Cabinet to the same observation to fix the latitude and

longitude. The editor of the Pacific adds: "The method by which this is done is partly geometrical, and partly arithmetical, but as plain and certain as any demonstration in Euclid's Elements, or any sum in the Rule of

Three "We have seen certificates from the master and first mate of the ship Capitol, which show that the discovery was made and tested by Mr. Thatcher during his late voyage to this his adopted State.

"We are happy to know that Mr. Thatcher is now preparing for the press a work which will contain his discovery, so important to navigators, and in fact to the whole commercial world. We feel a State pride in this announcement, and hope that he will be able to make such arrangements with our printers as to warrant him in having the work printed here, that as Californians we may secure for ourselves not only the honor of the discovery made by one of our citizens, but also the credit of its

How Animals Cool Off. - Dr. Vanderburgh, in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine, as quoted in the New

first publication."

England Farmer, among other things says: "The genus home and the genus horse have a double privilege of refrigeration, while all other animated beings have but one. You may be surprised to learn that no other beings sweat, except men and horses; and hence no other beings can cool themselves, when hot, by perspiration through the skin. The confirmation of this fact is found in the whole range of comparative anatomy, where nature has furnished examples, on the most extended scale of magnitude, in the whole animal world, in the

largest as well as the smallest of beings. In all the pachydermata, or thick-skinned animals, except the horse, are found no pores in the skin that exhale heat by perspiration, the envelope on all these animals being only a secreting surface, like others of the internal surface of the body. All the cleft-feet species, including those presenting feet with rounded and unprovided with claws-the elephant, rhinoceros, bison, mammoth, mastodon, buffalo, ox, swine, deer, as well as the lion, tiger, bear, wolf, fox, birds, squirrels, dormouse, opossum, racoon-all alike offer the same examples as the dog, that they have no other means of cooling themselves, when hot, except through the medium of the lungs, by respira-

Never chide your husband before company or prattle abroad of miscarriages at home. What passes between two people is much easier made up before than after it has taken air.

When it was told to the Rev. Sydney Smith that The sides of stairs and passages on which are it was intended to pave St. Paul's churchyard carpets or floor-cloths should be washed with a with blocks, his answer was, that he thought sponge, instead of linen and flannel, and the edges there would be no difficulty in the matter, if the Dean and the Chapter would put their heads together

During the past year the auctioneers in New York city sold \$13,000,000 worth of real estate. and maintains a circulation of \$4,681,993.

Southern Railroad Convention. The great Southwestern Railroad Convention ssembled at New Orleans on the 5th instant, and was organized by the election of Ex-Governor Alex. Mouton, of Louisians, as President, and of number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries from the different State delegations in attendance. Delegations were present from Mississippi, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky. Virginia, Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Various propositions connected with the objects of the meeting were offered and referred for the ex-

amination of committees. The purpose for which the Convention has assembled is not to undertake the construction or to solicit subscriptions for projected works, but to consult upon and take counsel together as to the great lines of communication it is advisable to undertake for the development of the resources of the various localities which are representedsuch lines to radiate directly from New Orleans, or indirectly to connect with those that do .- Int.

Flogging in the Navy.

We have read with much pleasure the manly and eloquent speech of Com. Stockton against the restoration of the punishment of flogging in

the navy of the United States.

We do not know what kind of stuff men are made of who advocate a return to a system of barbarity that never should have disgraced the navy of the United States, and we consider it alike fortunate for our national honor and the cause of humanity that one so competent every way to discuss the question as Com. Stocks should be in Congress to meet and defeat the attempt. No man whose self-respect has been destroyed—as the self-respect of any man must be destroyed—by the lash, is fit to be intrusted with the honor and the reputation of the American navy. If discipline cannot be enforced without this brutal punishment it, must be because our navy is not made of the right kind of mate rial-the fault must be in the officers or men, or both; and we go for the experiment of a change of material, rather than the restoration of the lash, and would rather have no navy than a navy composed of tyrants and slaves. The lash is the type, the badge, the emblem of slavery, and

"Jove fixed it certain that whatever day Makes man a slave takes half his worth away." The glory of the American navy was not established, and cannot be maintained, by men who have to be flogged into obedience to proper commands and the discharge of their proper duties; and there will be no difficulty in manning every national vessel with men-

"Men who their duties know, Who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain." [Keystone.

There is an island some fifteen hundred miles east of us, at present but little known or thought of, which is destined ere long to hold an important position relative to this continent and Europe. We refer to Newfoundland. Rich in its fisheries alone, it has remained obscure and neglected until this year, when the spirit of enter-prise was aroused there by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, late government superintendent of the Nova Sco-tia telegraph lines. This gentleman, who has just returned from a successful exploration of the interior of that island, is now in our city endeav-oring to enlist the sympathies of our capitalists far-off island with Nova Scotia and the United States, by extending the line of telegraph from cial documents, with which Mr. Gisborne has province, and which, should the anticipation of its projectors be realized, will add a most important link to the chain of commercial operations between the Old and New Worlds. Mr. Gisborne Steam Navigation Committee, who hold out a prospect of legislative aid, cheap coals, &c., &c., &c., as an inducement to any of our trans-Atlan-tic steam companies who will make St. Johns a

### port of call once a month for their steamers. [ New York Tribune.

Triumph of the Ladies! Kossuth's reception by the legislature of Pennsylvania appears to have been a very curi-The ladies took entire posses ous affair. the hall of the House—placed themselves in the seats of members, and refused to budge therefrom, even though the military were called upon to expel them. The noise was wonderful-the confusion tremendous-the chagrin of the expelled representatives unspeakable—and the delight of the fair sex unprecedented. The voice of the Speaker was drowned by the clatter of tongues; the louder he called to "order" the greater was the disorder; and when the members resigned themselves to their fate, and introduced the Magyar, even that distinguished personage, with all his versatility and command of language, seems to have been dumbfounded Speeches were made on the occasion, or, at least, are supposed to have been made, from the fact that the lips of Kossuth and others were seen to move, but what the words were none can tell. The Castle Garden reception was but a pigmy, so for as concerns boisterousness, compared

THE SHORTEST DAY.-Sunday, December 21st was the shortest day in the year. The Lawrence Courier states that the difference in the length of this day, in various latitudes of our country, is as follows: All along a parallel of latitude drawn from Portland to Oregon it is eight hours and fifty-one minutes from sunrise to sunset; on one from Boston to Wisconsin it is nine hours and four minutes; from New York to Iowa, nine hours and sixteen minutes; from Washington to California, nine hours and twenty-seven minutes. At New Orleans it is ten hours and eleven minutes; at Key West, (about) ten hours and forty minutes at the northernmost part of the country (in Oregon) it is (about) eight hours and twentyeight minutes, making a difference in the ength of the day at our northernmost and southernmost extremes of two hours and twelve minutes. - Salem Gazette.

this affair .- N. Y. Herald.

THE SINNER'S PROGRESS .- It has not been genrally known that the celebrated anthor of the Pilgrim's Progress wrote a counterpart, 'called the Sinner's Progress, or Life and Death of Mr. Badman. A new stereotyped edition is now in preparation by the American Baptist Publication

After the bell was tolled for the death of a child Mr. Jacob Deiberts, of this place, some doubts being entertained of its death, it was placed in warm water and restored to consciousness

Schuylkill Haven Miscellany

A LITTLE MONSTER. -The State Bank of Indi-